KILLED IN A COURT ROOM.

ever committed in this part of the State,

Reynolds was senior editor of the Ashland

Times, a weekly newspaper, and was also

practising attorney. The Mason brothers, on

of whom is the murderer, are prominent

people in the county. In November last one Lutz gave a note to C. D. Mason, but

refused payment on the ground that it had been obtained under false

pretences. A law suit was the result, and the case dragged on for some time in the courts. At last it was transferred to a Justice's court at Nankin, a small

town near Ashland, and was in progress when the shooting took place. Reynolds was man-

aging the case for Lutz, and C. D. Mason was

the principal witness on the other side. For several years past bad blood has existed be-

tween the Mason brothers and Reynolds. C

PANIC AT AN ANTI-GEORGE MEETING.

George Men Hiss and Jeer, and Finally s

113 Bowery, to ratify the State and County

ticket, and to listen to speeches from the can-

didates. Every seat in the house was occupied and many stood. The U-shaped balcony sup-

ported by six slender iron beams was well

A quarter of those present were women

There were not a few United Labor party men

said that did not suit them, especially when Henry George's ideas were ridiculed, they

dissed and groaned, to the great annoyance of

the speakers who had to pause at times and

wait for the wind of the George mento give out.

J. Edward Hall, candidate for Secretary of

State, had called down a chorus of hisses and jeers from the gallery by his strictures on

jeers from the gallery by his strictures on George's land-tax sfstem, and Edward Goldsmith of the Tenth Assembly district was assailing vigorously the platform of the United Labor party, which, he said, was distated by a boss, when a man in the gallery cried. "Louder!" Immediately afterward three voices from the same region yelled. "Fire!"

The assembly rose in a panic and made for the nearest exits with a rush like a herd of cattle, raising a very perspective dust. They pushed and jostled and screamed to get out first. The long frail gallery trembled as they tumbled one over another up there. Mr. Goldsmith shouted out from the stage: "Dod't go," and tried to explirin that there was no danger. Chairman Isaacs, Col. Hinton, and a score of others who were on the stage leaped to their feet, and, waving their hands, shouted: "Don't go!" until they were hoarse. Others in the back of the theatre tried to

WAS BENHAYON MURDERED?

Suspicions of a Deep-laid Plot to Save Dr Bowers's Neck from the Noose.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 30 .- On Sunday, Oct.

23, the body of Henry Benhayon was found in

a lodging house. Benhayon was the brother of Mrs. Ceellia Bowers, deceased, for whose mur-

der her husband, Dr. Bowers, is in jail under

(Landlerd Martin Found Bead.

for many years he was the proprietor of the Vanderbill it uses at Ciffon. His name at one time figured prominently in the public press in connection with the from birs he had with his wife. Firange runners were abroad yeaterday as to the cause of his death, but Ur. Feeny, the family physician who arrived shortly after harrind died, asys death was caused by heart troubles.

sentence of death. In the same room with

n the balcony, and every time anything was

welghted.

## KILLING DEER IN THE PARK.

A PACK OF CURS HAVE A MERRY TIME

ALL BY THEMSELVES. e Buck Found Dead and a Doe Leap Through the High Pence - The Other Take to the Water and Swim About.

Sixteen years ago a score of deer were taken to Prospect Park and put in an enclosure near the south side. A shelter was built for them for cold and stormy weather, a pond of considerable size was dug in the middle of the enclosure, and an experienced keeper named Michael Kenniff put in charge. Kenniff still is keeper of the deer paddock, but his charge has dwindled down to five, which was the number of deer in the park on Saturday night. Now there are only three. None of the five were of the original number. se in the Park on Saturday were born and bred there. There have been several generations since the original importation from the West. Of the five. two were bucks and three does. They were very gentle, and much loved by Kenniff and the children, who visited and fondled them on pleasant afternoons. The fence enclosing the paddock consists of upright iron bars eight or ten inche apart. It is twelve feet high. Wire netting four or five feet high reached up from the base, and prevented the smaller deer and the fancy water fowl, which shared the enclosure, from getting out, and dogs from getting in. This arrangement has all these years proved effective, and the deer have decreased in number simply from natural causes. A new cause was introduced yesterday morning, however. As its result a buck is dead and a doe is wandering somewhere around Long Island.

Park Policeman David Maxwell was assigned to the post near the deer paddock yesterday morning. He reached his post about 6 o'clock. morning. He reached his post about 6 o'clock. A chorus of canine yelpings and bayings was heard as he approached, but he thought it only some dogs on a frolic. When the noise continued for some minutes, though, growing fainter and then louder by turns, but never ceasing for a moment, he went to investigate it. A chorus of yelps greeted him as he approached the paddock. He ran to the bars and looked through. He saw several dogs inside disappear behind a clump of trees on a dead run. Maxwell laid hold of the fence, scrambled over and rushed to the centre of the park. The yelpings had grown fainter. But on his left he heard a chorus of growings and barking mingled with the squawking of fowl and the splashing of water. He made his way through the bush and saw the artificial pond before him.

A large white dog, that looked like both hound and sotter, was dashing frantically around the edge of the pond with a brown cur following him. Both were barking. Three deer were in the pond swimming with vigorous stroke toward the side. They were close together, their heads were thrown wildly back, their eyes bright with terror, and their tongues hung out of their mouths. One was a buck. Ho tossed his head from side to side until his antiors spinshed the water.

Little waves were backed up before their glossy brown necks, and from their shoulders the water rolled back in ripples. Suddenly the buck, who was in advance, stopped, his feet struck the bettom and he raised himself erect from the water. The two does stopped, too. The big white dog, with his little companton, had headed them off, and stood growling on the bank. The big dog ran to the water's edge. A large white dog, that looked like both

The deer hesitated. Then throwing back

The deer hesitated. Then throwing back their heads they turned and swam rapidly toward the other side of the pond. The deg tipped his foot in the water. It was cold. He then dashed up the bank and the yelping souple made round the edge to met the deer aron the other side.

Turning, the policeman noticed the cause of the squawking he had heard. Two small dogs of a nondescript sort were in the water chasing he fancy fowl, the ducks from Labrador and the Western goese. The fowl swam in circles with the dogs in hot pursuit. When they dogs eams too close they beat the water with their wings and made more headway.

The dogs were having a fine time. Once in a while they would get close enough to nip a scatter from a wing. The approach of the deer diverted them. They turned upon the deer. They were no match for the fiest swimmers, but they still further increased the deer's terror. The animals turned, separated, and took a new course.

The dogs on the bank, meantime, seeing the

ror. The animals turned, separated, and took a new course.

The dogs on the bank, meantime, seeing the deer turning, uttered loud bays and turned on their tracks to meet this new departure. The deer rolled their eyes and tossed their beads in abject terror. They were getting weaker.

Before the policeman had time to take a single step toward the rescue, he was diverted by another and different scene of commetton. The dogs he had first seen disappear on the opposite side of the enclosure were coming his way. He heard their yelps. He turned and saw a thrilling thing.

A dee, the smallest of all the deer, was bounding toward him. Her body was almost touching the ground, which her twinkling fect never seemed to touch. Her neck was arched backward, her head was thrown upward, her eyes fixed, and her tongue lolling from her open mouth. She seemed to glide rather than run across the meadow. Her leaps were long and regular.

Behind her, with beads close to the ground.

and regular.

Behind her, with heads close to the ground.

ears thrown back, and teeth gleaming, followed two black dogs. They were no match for their fleet game, and their yelps were savage and disappointed. The policeman stood rooted to disappointed. The policeman stood rooted to the spot. The doe passed him like the wind, bounded down the slope of the pond, and skimmed up the other side.

The policeman drew a revolver. The dogs did not see him. With steady hand and careful aim he fired at the foremost, an ugly brute, with a ring of white about his neck. The dog stumbled. The policeman fired again. The dog howled, stopped, and limped off.

The shot and the policeman's shouts had startled all the other dogs. When the policeman turned to the pond the white hound and his companion had disappeared and the two in the water were dragging themselves up the bank.

pank.

The deer were nearly exhausted. When they found their pursuers gone they swam slowly to the shore, and stood panting, with lowered bends.

heads.

The policeman went to look for the dogs. He did not find them, but he foand something else. Near the fence opposite the pond lay the body of a buck upon his side. He was dead. His tongue hung limp from his opened mouth, and the soft brown eyes that used to look so kindly through the bars at the children were stony and expressionless.

through the bars at the children were stony and expressionless.

His ears were mangled and the short, furry tail was gone. There were no other wounds on the body. He had probably been tired out with a chase that may have lasted hours, and had been pulled to the ground by his ears and tail. He may have died of fright.

The policemen found no opening in the fence. The dogs must have got in by leaping over the lower iron netting and strungling between the wider bars above. Nobody saw them go out.

tween the wider bars above. Nobody saw them go out.

Policeman Boyle had now appeared upon the scene, attracted by the shots. He and Maxwell looked carefully about the paddock. The dead buck lay by the lonce. The three wet deer were near the pond. The doe the policeman saw chased by the dogs was not to be found.

Later Boyle saw the doe in the park bounding toward Third avenue. She had not been caught late last night. Advertisements have been put in the Brooklyn and other papers offering a reward for her. She was small enough to have crowded through the bars in the same way the dogs are supposed to have done if she had leaped over the netting.

A dog answering the description given by the policemen of the large white dog in the paddock, is known to belong to an iceman named Woods living in Bedford avenue. This dog has been seen in the park before.

# ROBBED AT HIS OWN DOOR.

A Brug Clerk's Experience With Footpads in Ninth Street, Near Broadway. Two highwaymen stopped John W. Mc-Cartney, early yesterday morning, in front of

his own house, at 56 East Ninth street, Mr. McCartney is night clerk in a drug store at McCartney is night clerk in a drug store at Broadway and Fourth street, and was returning home after a night's work at 2 A.M. Sunday when he was assatited. He noticed after he had closed the drug store and was walking leisurely homeward up Broadway that a man was following him. He saw the same man standing ahead of him at the corner of Ninth street, as he turned the corner to his home.

McCartney paid no attention to the suspicious stranger, but when he reached his home he took his koys from his pocket, and was just in the act of inserting his night key in the latch when he was seized from behind by the man who had been following him, and who now threatened to kill him if he made an outcry. While he was struck from behind by the sand knocked McCartney down with a single blow. He was struck soveral times in the face. The robbers took McCartney's silver watch and chain and a pocketbook containing \$11. They were interrupted by a noise while going through his pockets and atarted off toward University place. When McCartney was able to give the detectives a good description of his assatiants yesterday, and one of them, James E. Campton, allas Carley Jim, was arrested last night and locked up in the Mercer street station. The police think they know the man who escaped, and that they can get him.

PARIS, Oct. 30.—A rumor was current to-day that President Grévy had been suddenly attacked with syncope. The report has been formally denied.

Yellew Fever in Tampe.

Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 30.—Eleven new cases of yellow fever and one death are reported from Tampe to-day. The weather is cooler and the outlook more fovorable. The thermementar indicated 55 degrees.

### LOCAL NOMINATIONS.

The district nominations in this city are nearly complete. The list so far is as follows: CIVIL JUSTICES.

nearly complete. The list so far is as follows:

CIVIL JUSTICES.

First district—United Democracy, Michael
Norton: Independents, Frank T, Fitzgerald.
Second—Temmany, Charles M, Clancy; County
Democracy, Dennie Burns; Irring Hall, John
Stacom; United Labor, John Gallagher.

Third—Republican, George B, Deane, Jr.;
United Labor, John D, Billings.
Fourth—United Democracy, Alfred Steckler;
Republican, Henry C, Lotty.
Fifth—Tammany, John Henry McCarthy:
Independent, County Democracy, Henry M, Goldlogie; United Labor, Herman G, Loew.
Sixth—United Democracy, Samson Lachman;
United Labor, Augustus A, Levey.
Beventh—United Democracy, John Jeroloman;
Republican, J. C, Julius Langboin; United Labor, Max Bayersdorler.
Eighth—United Democracy, John Jeroloman;
Republican, Arthur D, Williams; United Labor,
Thomas J, Purdy,
Ninth—United Democracy, Joseph P, Fallon;
Republican, Robert Bonyuge; United Labor,
Howard H, Morse,
Eloventh—United Democracy, Thomas E,
Murray; Republican, Eschiel R, Thompson;
United Labor, James A, O'Gorman; Independent,
Dennis A, Spellissy. FOR SENATORS.

Fifth District—United Democracy, Michael C, Murphy; Independent and United Labor, Nicholas Muller; Prohibition, Clarence E. Eberman, Sixth—United Democracy, Edward F. Keilly; United Labor, Jacob Rowitzer; Propressive Labor, August Waldinger; Prohibition, Samuel W. Hadley.

Seventh—United Democracy, George F. Langelin: Patterson Ripublican, Frederick P. Doerr; O'lfrien Republican, George S. Kraus; United Labor, Everett Glackin; Progressive Labor, John Swinton; Prohibition, Erasmus D. Garnsey, Eighth—Republican, Cornelius Van Cott; United Labor, Abraham Mead; Progressive Labor, William A. Wallace; Prohibition, Wm.

United Labor, Abraham A. Wallace; Prohibition, Wm. Labor, William A. Wallace; Prohibition, Wm. S. McPheeters.

Ninth-United Democracy, Charles A. Stadler; Vuited Labor, Thomas E. O'Nelli; Prohibition, William McClenahan.

Tenth-United Democracy, Jacob A. Cantor; Republican, George W. Lyon: United Labor, A. J. Steers; Progressive Labor, Rudolf Presenbrink; Prohibition, William J. Gilmore.

Eleventh-United Democracy, Eugene S. Ives; Republican, John R. O'Beine; United Labor, Charles Brice; Prohibition, Samuel T. Graham, FOR ASSEMBLYMEN.

Republican, John R. O'Beine; United Labor, Charles Brice; Prohibition, Samuel T. Graham.

First District—United Democracy, Daniel E. Finn; United Labor, Thomas Moran: Progressive Labor, John J. Haley: Prohibition, Deloims Benedict.

Second—United Democracy, Timothy D. Sullivan; United Labor, John F. Crowley: Prohibition, Jeremiah Griffin.

Third—United Democracy, Thomas Smith; Prohibition, F. M. Hammond.

Fourth—United Democracy, Jeremiah Hayes; Irving Hall, Edward H. Dinan; United Labor, John J. Benttle: Prohibition, George T. Griffiths.

Fifth—Epublican, Henry L. Joyce; Prohibition, George W. Myer.

Bixth—United Democracy, William J. McKenna: Republican, Adam German; United Labor, Thomas F. Kenny; Progressive Labor, Charles P. Blake; Prohibition, Robert Pinckney, Seventh—United Democracy, Edward McGill; Republican, Bankson T. Morgan; United Labor, Harding Weston; Prohibition, Charles B. Cotton.

Eighth—United Democracy, John Martin; Republican, Frederic B. Bard; United Labor, Honry O. Cole; Prohibition, T. Gardner Ellaworth.

Tenth—United Democracy, George F. Roesch; United Labor, Adolf Keep: Progressive Labor, United Labor, Robert Ray Hamilton; United Labor, Michael F. Keenan; Prohibition, J. Fred Burgess.

Tweltth—County Democracy, Solomon D. Irrgess.
Twelfth - County Democracy, Solomon D.
osenthal; United Labor, George Gage; Proressure Labor, George Cook; Prohibition, gressive Labor, George Cook; Prohibition, George Bulsheim, Thirteeth—Republicans, Lincoln McLeod and Charlesth—Republicans, Lincoln McLeod and George M. Poucher (split); United Labor, James Lynen; Independent, Thomas Colium; Prohibition, Daniel F. Pond.

Fourteenth—United Democracy, Louis P. Rannow; United Labor, John J. Murphy; Prohibition, Charles M. Mather.

Fifteenth—United Democracy, Charles A. Herman; Republican, Edmund C. Lee; United Labor, Edward Conklin; Prohibition, Edward Palmer. bor. Edward Conklin; Irvhibition, Edward Palmer.

Sixteenth—United Labor, Daniel Cleary; Prohibition, John Campbell; Independent, Thomas M. Hart.

Seventeenth—United Democracy. William Dalton; United Labor, John K. Sullivan; Prohibition, Asa J. Whitney.

Eighteenth—United Democracy, Joseph H. Gordon; United Labor, Andrew J. Carson; Independent, James J. Claney; Prohibition, Richard Lavery.

Nineteenth—United Democracy, John Congolly; Republican, John J. Cameron; United Labor, Wm. G. McLaughlin; Prohibition, J. O. Downes. Labor, Num. G. McLaughlin; Prohibition, J. O. Downes.
Twentieth—United Democracy, William H. Hornidge; United Labor, Louis Berline; Propagation, John S. Burnell.
Twenty-first—United Democracy, Abraham L. Jacobs; Republican, Ernest H. Crosby; United Labor, John J. O'Brien; Prohibition, Albert Wadhams.
Twenty-second—United Democracy, Joseph Blumenthal; Prohibition, Charles Knappman.
Twenty-third—United Democracy, Micholas R. O'Connor; Republican, Henry Grosse; United Labor, Jerome O'Nell; Prohibition, Franklin P. Crasto.

Crasto.
Twenty-fourth—United Democracy. John B. Shes; United Labor, Clarence S. Graves; Prohibition, Flavius J. Perry. Action, Flavius J. Perry.

First District United Democracy. Patrick Me-Carthy: United Labor, Cornelius Flynn; Iro-hibition, Frederick A. Loomis.

Second United Democracy, Patrick Divver: United Labor, Thomas Maher; Prohibition, John McCormick.

Third United Democracy, Patrick N. Oakley; United Labor, P. T. Morrow; Prohibition, Winfield Brown. old Brown.

Fourth United Democracy, Daniel E. Dowling;
inited Labor, B. S. Hart; Ir hibition, Elisha United Labor, B. S. Hart: Prohibition, Elisha Seeley.
Fifth-United Democracy, Philip Holland; Republican, Frederick Von Gerichten; United Labor, Walter J. Elliott; Prohibition, W. W. Clark. Sixth-United Democracy, William Clancy; Republican, Frank Kavanagh; United Labor, Francis Schoffield; Prohibition, Ogden M. Price, Seventh-United Democracy, Thomas Duffy; Republican, Alfred R. Conkling; United Labor, Josepht F. Johnson; Prohibition, Browne C. Hammond. Eighth-United Democracy, Philip B. Benjamin; Republican, Christian Goots; United Labor, Frederick W. Mayer; Progessive Dabor, Frederick Bergman.

Ninth-United Democracy, William H. Walker; Bepublican, George M. Clark; United Labor, John Law; Prohibition, John W. Guil.
Tenth-United Democracy, Henry Von Minden; United Labor, A. W. Frazer; Progressive Labor, Edward Goldsmith; Prohibition, Adolph Nascher.
Eleventh-United Democracy. den: United Labor, A. W. Frazer: Progressive Labor, Edward Goldsmith: Prohibition, Adolph Nascher.

Eleventh—United Democracy, Edmund P. Schmidt; Republican, James G. McMurray; United Labor, T. S. B. Miller, colored; Prohibition, Charles Brooks.

Twelfth—County Democracy, William Tait; United Labor, Max Altemann and James Casey; Prohibition, Thomas W. Bushnell.

Thirteenth—Republicans. James Q. Cowle and John G. McMurray (split); United Labor, Lewis J. Mullen; Prohibition, Eugene Underhill; Preing Hall, George F. Springstead.

Fourteenth—United Democracy, Jamos F. Butler: United Labor, Peter C. Bamberger; Prohibition, James M. Davenport.

Fifteenth—United Democracy, Richard J. Sullivan; United Labor, James T. Coughlin; Prohibition, William A. Wilson.

Seventeenth—United Democracy, William P. Rinckhoff; Republican, Robert S. Dobbie; United Labor, John J. Murchy; Prohibition, Albert E. Groody.

Eighteenth—United Democracy, James M. Fitzsimons; United Labor, William J. Boyhan; Prohibition, John W. Noble: United Labor, William J. Mineteenth—United Democracy, John Murray; Republican, John W. Noble: United Labor, William C. Anderson; Prohibition, Matthew T. Johnston.

Twentieth—Tammany, Henry Gunther; Pro-Johnston.—Twentieth—Tammany, Henry Gunther: Pro-hibition. D. Forsyth Morris.
Twenty-first Vinited Democracy, Walton Storm; Republican, Soseph Murray; United Lab-bor, John Kelly; Probabition, William P. Holly, Twenty-second—United Democracy, Red-mond J. Barry; Probabition, Jeremiah T. Brooks,
Twenty-third-United Democracy, Cyrus O.
Hubbell; Prohibition, James Shipman.
Twenty-third Ward-Finted Democracy,
James J. Mooney; Republican, Sidney J. Everett; United Labor, James R.P. Garrison; Prohibition, Benjamin H. Clark; Independent, Thos.
P. Hughes.
Twenty-fourth Ward-United Democracy,
John J. Martin; Republican, J. Thomas Stearns;
United Labor, James S. Seery; Prohibition, C.
J. Saxo.

, Saxe. Oblivary. Thomas U. Walter, one of the leading architects of the country and President of the American Institute of Architects, died at his residence in Philadelphia yesteriay aged relyears. Mr. Walter carried out the pian sclopled by Congress in 1859 for the extension of the Capitol at Washington; he designed the Grand College in Philadelphia, and several other prominent public buildings among them being the wing added to the Patent Office in Washington in 1651, the reconstruction of the Congressional Library building, which was destroyed by 3rr in 1863, the extensions of the United States building in 1863, and the Post Office in the same year, and the Jones of the National Capitol.

The Right Hon. Jonathan Christian, atone time Solicitor-General for Ireland, died yeslerday, aged 70 years. W. C. J. Hall, microscopist of the Chantauqua Assembly, died in Jamestown hast inich, aged 50 years. He had command of one of the first colored regiments of the war, with the rank of Major.

John Low, who, since 1876, bad been living at the Victoria Holds fed dead at the botte un Saueday night. John Low, who, since 1973, had been living at the Vic-toria Hotel, fell dead at the hotel ou daturday night.

RIVAL CURES FOR ALL ILLS.

TWO CHAMPIONS REFUTE EACH OTHER MOST AMUSINGLY.

Dr. McGlynn Tenrs Mr. Thomas's Prohibition Theory to Tatters, and Mr. Thomas Lays Dr. McGlynn's Land Tax Ont Cold. Dr. McGlynn, as spokesman for the Henry George special land tax, and John Lloyd Thomas of Baltimore, on behalf of the Prohition party, had a debate in Cooper Union yes terday afternoon. The advertised subject of the debate was "Prohibition, or the Henry George Single Land Tax." Although this was rather foggy, enough people to jam the hall thought there was something interesting to be heard. The meeting lasted four hours, and was over so late that a contemplated popular vote on the merits of the question was omitted. This was disappointing to Dr. McGlynn's personal followers, who had come down in a mass from St. Stephen's parish

to vote for him, and a lot of them went out while the Pronibitionists sang the doxology. The proceedings were conducted as though the meeting were a Prohibition party mass neeting. A placard over the stage announced that the Probibition party had had a real first martyr in the slaying of a minister in Iowa, in 1886, because he informed against the rum-sellers. Another card exhibited the relative drunkness in all the common commercial tippies of the nineteenth century. The piat-form was crowded with Prohibition war horses

of both sexes.
This was sung, to the tune of "Webb:"

as sung, to the tune of the Varieties to the temperance banner, And fling it to the breeze, And let the giad howarma. Sweep over land and seas; To too the all the glory for what we now beheld! Oh! let the obsering story in every ear be told.

Then to the Sunday school tune "Yield Not to Temptation" a hymn was sung beginning with the words:

Words:
Shin evil companions.
Bad language diedain.
God's name hold in rev'rence.
Nor take it in vain:
Bet houghtful and earnest,
Kind hearted and true,
Laok ever in Jesus.
He it carry you through.

Nor tasks it in vain.

Be thoughtful and semest,
Kind hearted and true,
Leok ever to Jesus.

Be the carry you through.

Two cornets and a piano, besides Mr. Geo, S.
Week's tenor voice, led the music. The Rev.
Dr. I. K. Funk had the chair. Chaplain Robert
Edwards read the chapter from Isalah beginning.' Woe unto them that rise up early in the
morning that they may follow strong drink.'
The introductory exercises were concluded by
the singing of a prohibition ditty to the old
tune of a Thousand Years.' Dr. Medijynn's
appearance at the close of the song was the
signal for the Anti-Povertyftes to jump up,
cheer, and wave their handkerchiefs.

Then William McK. Catchell, Corresponding
Secretary of the Manhattan Temperance Association, reported that in compliance with a
previous request of the association, a committec had investigated the question whether various associations interested in the sale of
liquor had not held out a bait to voters, which
constituted a violation of the law against
bribery, and had concluded that such bribery
existed, and the committee advised that a mass
meeting should be held at an early day and
J. J. O'Brien, Chief of the liureau of Elections,
and all the candidates for District Attorney in
this city should be invited to be present to set
thomseives right on the subject. The officers
of the association were by a vote authorized
to call the mass meeting.

Chairman Funk announced the subject of
the debate to be. Which is of the greater relative importance to humanity or to the working classes, the prohibition of the liquor traffle
or the Henry George single land tax theory?'

The Rev, Mr. Norv seconded Mr. Thomas to
see that he had fair play, and the key. Mr.
Anketell was Dr. McGlyan's second. Each
dobater was to have a round of forty minutes,
to be followed by one of fifteen minutes,
to be followed by one of fifteen minutes.

Br. Thomas spoke first. He is an active,
blond yeang mar, with a ranid flow of words,
a clear, penetrating voice, and a gift for statistics. For the first

tive country." McGlynn said that the subject was a good deal like the schoolboy debating society sub-ject: "Who had the greater influence on man-kind, Alexander or Cæsar?" He had been introduced as a priest by Dr. Funk, "As to that," continued Dr. McGlynn.

"As to that," continued Dr. McGlynn, "if there is anything in your minds that would lead you to think I am less a priest than before I was removed from St. Stephen's parish it wore a mistake. Nothing is changed. I would exercise in behalf of all mankind the priest-craft I exercised for twenty-one years past, the priesteraft of taking the drunkard, the unchaste and the impure and making, them oproach to the poor and oppressed in a parish it is not from any fault in the constitution of the church, but is a mistake on the part of those who are administering that constitution, Loyalty to a constitution, whether human or divine, is sometimes better manifested by criticism of the administration of that constitution when it goes beyond proper limits.

"I am entirely in accord with this association in saying temperance and total abstinence are good things. I am not prepared to say whother men would be justified in rebelling against total abstinence to the benefit of mankind, and would incidentally bring about advantages that would not flow from total abstinence. Total abstinence has been brought about more effectively than by penal laws, and history shows that such people have failed to attain to a high civilization. Polygamy, vice, and crimes worse than those that prevail in Christian countries may exist side by side with total abstinence. We should not make total abstinence our panaces. Would we hold up for our admiration and emulation the civilization. Polygamy, vice, and crimes worse than those that prevail in Christian countries may exist side by side with total abstinence our panaces. Would we hold up for our admiration and emulation the civilization. Polygamy, vice, and crimes worse than those that prevail in christian countries may exist is a by one of the proving to the work of the poverty would increase of the poverty would be abstinence in a condition of a high civilization. Polygamy, vice, and crimes worse the proving to the power would be abstinence of 21 years the came of the proving the power would be ab

# TO SAVE THEIR NECKS.

The People Wanted to Lynch the Murderer of Editor Reynolds. PROF. ADLER'S APPEAL IN BEHALF CLEVELAND, Oct. 80 .- The shooting of Editor Reynolds, near Ashland, yesterday, was one of the boldest and most sensational crimes

He Thinks They Should be Imprisoned but Not Hanged-Lings, Engle, and Fielden Guilfler than the Others in Rie Opinion. Every seat in Chickering Hall was filled esterday morning, and men and women were massed three and four rows deep at the door "Anarchism and Its Methods" before the So ciety for Ethical Culture. The Professo explained that the lecture was "a qualified appeal for the condemned Chicago Anarchists." He said that he had no doubt in his own mind that the seven condemned men contemplated the commission of crime, and that his moral sense was outraged by their methods of attaining their ends. He entered a plea for them at this time because he favored absolute purity in judicial proceedings, and he spoke in their behalf just as he would do in the case of his enemies if judicial injustice was to be done them. He contended in the first place that if the proper judicial safeguards had been adopted, and the law enlorced, the Haymarket meeting that ended in the bomb throwing would not have been held. Such gatherings of Anarchists had no legitimate relation to the much-talked-of right of freedom of speech. To permit Anarchists to speak was a dangorous license that ought never to be permitted by the authorities. That some of the Anarchists were sincere in their extreme ideas could not exculpate them. They were all men of the most dangerous type, and should be regarded as criminal. be done them. He contended in the first place

tween the Mason brothers and Reynolds. C. D. Mason was part proprietor of the Weekly Gazette, which was started seven months ago to run out the Times. This fanned into a flame the smouldering feud between them. Reynolds published several articles in regard to the Lutz note, referring to it as a swindle. Mason brought suit against Reynolds was in this way interested in the suit, as its termination would affect the libel suit.

As the trial progressed James R. Mason, the plaintiff, was brought on the witness stand. In the cross-examination of Mason a question was asked him by R. M. Campbell which muddled him. His brother, C. D. Mason, also raised an objection to the question, which was clearly out of his province. Words ensued, and C. D. Mason wound up by telling Campbell that he was no gentleman. Reynolds broke in, saying, "We will find out who the gentlemen are today,"

At this C. D. Mason, who, it appears, was only authorities. That some of the Anarchists were sincere in their extreme ideas could not exculpate them. They were all men of the most dangerous type, and should be regarded as criminal.

While all this was true, however, Prof. Adler contended, the Anarchists were entitled to perfectly fair and impartial trials. A carefui review of the case and the evidence would convince any fair mind, he believed, that there was a distinction to be drawn between the three men, Lingg, Engle, and Fielden, who were active participants in the evil work done, and Sples, Parsons, Fisher, and Schwab, the four other condemned men. Prof. Adler urged that there was a reasonable doubt whether the latter had anything whatever to do with the murder of Policeman Deegan, for which, they had been indicted and condemned.

"It will not do." Professor Adler exclaimed. "because they are enemies of society, and even may have planned an infinitely greater crime than the Haymarket murders, to hang these four men for the murder of Policeman Dugan. It is to be greatly regretted that the condemned men were not granted their request for a separate trial. The Aldermen in our own city, whose crime was one with a penalty of imprisonment only, were granted the privilege of separate trial. The Aldermen in our own city, whose crime was one with a penalty of imprisonment only, were granted the privilege of separate trial. The Aldermen in our own city is death, the accused should have the benefit of a separate trials. There is no assurance in the case of the Anarchists that the idea of the greater guilt of one of the seven men may not have unjustly overclouded the lesser responsibility of the others. They were tried in a group and deprived of the chance of establishing any difference in the degree of their criminal responsibility."

Prof. Adler urged that a new trial might instity be granted, in order that several points of doubt in the conduct of the trial could be settled beyond all question, and that in ease such trial was not granted in sewer from the profes 

effect in the abdomen. Either would have killed him.

Reynolds was 43 years of age, married, and had one daughter. He served with distinction in the late war. He had hosts of friends in the county. Mason is 30 years of age and single. He has always been held in high esteem by his fallow citizens. The Progressive Labor Party had a mas nceting last evening in the Oriental Theatre.

and their fate."

THE CENTRAL LABOR UNION AND THE ANARCHISTS.

After the delegates to the Central Labor Union, at its meeting in Clarendon Hall yesterday, had got nicely down into their seats one of the Socialists moved to adjourn, and afterward, upon consideration, to take a recess. A great many of the delegates looked at one another in dismay. Then the Socialists explained that if anything were brought up they had not enough delegates present to protect their interest. The George men present and that they would not bring up politics, at any rate, until all the Socialists got there.

The Federirte Gewerkschaften offered this:

Wherear, All appeals, protests, and demonstrations

The Federitte Gewerkschaften offered this:
Whereas, All appeals, protests, and demonstrations against the sentence of the eight Chicago labor agistors have been ignored up to the nate:
Whereas, The Central Labor Union, in a resolution adopted on the 1st day of February, maintained that it is the duty of all homorable men to do their utmost to hinder intended crime and denounce the execution of the infernal thicago sentence as such;
Whereas, This body is composed of werkers who wish that the labor movement should develop itself in a peaceful manner, and thinks that the said execution would drive many of the hundred thousands of werkers who believe this sentence to be outrageous to acts of retailation, which only would draw after them new partial trials, new protests, and an increased excitement, and thus bring the country to the very edge of a civil

others who were on the stage leaped to their feet, and, waving their hands, shouted: "Don't go!" Until they were hoarse. Others in the back of the theatre tried to stem the tide by cries of "Sit still; no flire!" Two women in the parquet fainted.

Finally, after three long minutes of hurly-burly, the balcony being nearly cleared and many from below having vanished, those remaining settled into their seats again, and all on the stage yielded the floor to Mr. Goldsmith. "I am used to this scheme of our enemies to break up our meetings," said the speaker.

Charles Sotheran said: "This was brought about by those hostile to us, who are bound to bring death and disaster into our midst, and destroy the right of free speech."

Moses Minz, who spoke in the Hebrew language, began with a thrust at the George party, whose agents, he said, and cried "Fire!" and had got their \$2 ten days before the election came off.

While he was speaking John Swinton was seen coming in, and the audience began to cheer, and kept it up vigorously until he landed on the platform. When his turn came he made a speech in his usually vigorous style. Jay Goald's name was hissed. "I hope he will hear this across the Atlantic." Mr. Swinton remarked. The Federirie Gewerkschaften asked that 15.000 copies of this be printed, and sent to every body of workingmen in the country. The document was referred to a committee appointed a few weeks ago.

### THE LEAVY & BRITTON STRIKE. O'Connell Appeals to the Association of Ma-

ter Brewers-His Threat. It begins to look as if there would be a

lively war between the Ale and Porter Brew-ers' Employees' Association and Leavy & Britton, the Brooklyn brewers, whose men went out on strike on Oct. 8. John O'Connell, the President of the union, who has been succ for \$100,000 by Leavy & Britton, said yesterday that he had been in conference with the New York and New Jersey Ale and Porter Brewers'

that he had been in conference with the New York and New Jersey Ale and Porter Brewers' Association, trying to prove to them that they ought to withdraw their support and protection from Leavy & Britton.

He had not succeeded with them, however as well as he believed he ought to have done He presented to them the twenty-three affidavits made by the men out on strike that Leavy & Britton tried to coerce them into withdrawing from the union. The Chairman of the Labor Committee, Brewer William A. Miles, asked for permission to cross-examine the twenty-three witnesses may from their representatives as to the circumstances that led them to make their affidavits.

President O'Connell and the other representatives of the men objected. They said, however, Mr. Miles might swear the twenty-three men over again, and get from them all the details that caused them to leave Leroy & Brothers. The conduct of President O'Connell was not on trial.

John W. Brown, President of the Long Island Rrewing Company, is joined with O'Connell in the suit for \$160,090. Mr. Leavy of Leavy & Britton denied that he ever tried to coerce his men into leaving the union. President O'Connell will close up every liquor saloon that sells Leavy & Britton's beer or dures to keep open on Sunday."

### Miss Bella Saubs a Dude. ELIZABETH, Oct. 30 .- A prominent society

der her husband, Dr. Bowers, is in jail under sentence of death. In the same room with Benhayon's corpse was a written confession, and a number of letters addressed to various persons supporting the confession and indicating the suicide of the writer. The confession was to the effect that the suicide was the murderer of his sister, and that Dr. Bowers was innocent. It did not take long for some one to start the theory of murder and forgery, with Dr. Bowers as the instigator of the plot. The theory rapidly found adherents, and soon a number of persons were placed under surveillance by the police.

Meanwhile the Coroner's inquest was in progress, and the testimony threw strong suspicion on John Dimmig, a native of Cleveland, and for the past three years a resident of this city, as the murderer. It also, for a time, strongly pointed to A. Lowenstein as an accessory. Dimmig and Lowenstein were taken in custody, but Lowenstein, after being detained twenty-four hours, was released, as further testimony completely exonerated him. Dimmig, however, is still held, pending further examination.

Strong circumstantial evidence has been brought to light against him. He is known to have negotiated for renting the room in which Benhayon was found dead a few days later, and to have obtained cyanide of potash of a druggist to remove nitrate of silver stains from his skin. (Benhayon's death was proved to have been caused by a dose of cyanide of potash.) He is also known to have been a strong friend of Dr. Bowers and to have been an arried to Mrs. Relly, who was a witness for the defence in the Bowers murder trial. young man was publicly snubbed and threatned with a castigation Saturday afternoon on ened with a castigation Saturday afternoon on Broad street by Miss Della Fox, the star singer of Bennot & Moulton's opera company, for per-secuting and annoying her with his attentions, He sent baskets of flowers to her every even-ing, and hired a box for every performance, He accosted her on the street yesterday, and this led to the scene. A crowd was present and enjoyed his discomittura. He gave up the box, but could not get over his infatuation. He was in a front seat last night at the opdra. George Martin, a well-known resident of Staten Island, was found dead in bed at his home in Bay street, Clifton, yesterday morsing. He was 23 years old.

# Entries for the Cititon Races To-day.

New Brunswick. Oct. 30.—William H. Perdun an eighteen-year-old son of a farmer living near here, went gunning near his home to-day. His father heard a shot and went to see what his son had killed lie found his son lying dead beside a fence. The load struck the lad under the chis and lodged in his brain It is believed that he fired the gan by catching the trigger against a twig while he was slimbing the fence.

A Law Student Robbed His Employers.

St. Catherines. Ord. Oct. 30.—Since the disappearance of Mardaunt? Burtch, a law student in Rypert & Ingersoll's office, it has been discovered that he systematically defrauded his employers by entering in a bank book amounts he was sent to deposit and keeping the money. Previous its eleaving with \$7.000 datased on two of his employers that \$7.000 datased into an agade.

MRS. IRVING'S MISCONDUCE.

the Entertains Too Many Young Mon as her Husband Sues for a Diver

TORONTO, Oct. 30 .- The Irving divorce case, in which papers were filed a few days ago by Mr. Irving asking for a divorce from his wife, Marie Irving, on the ground of adultery, continues an absorbing topic. The countermingled in fashionable society in Toronto. Mrs. Irving is a native of New York city. Marie Wall's father was a Col. Skelton, who lived in New York and died there a number of years ago. After her father died Marie's mother got married again, and the child went to live with a Mr. Ingham of New York, her stepuncie, who is said to be wealthy. Marie lived with Mr. Ingham till about four years ago. At that time her mother was living apart from her husband, and was keeping a fashionable boarding house in East Toronto. Marie came to Toronto when she was about 17 years

from her husband, and was keeping a fashionable boarding house in East Toronto. Marie came to Toronto when she was about 17 years old. She was a brunette, with a retrousse nose, and was rather preity. She was small, always dressed well, and was a great favorite with the gentlemen.

About a year after coming to Toronto Marie met Andy Irving, a Captain in the Royal Grenadier Volunteers here, and manager of the Toronto News Company. Irving was a fashionable young society man about half a dozen years her senior, and they soon became very friendly. The friendship soon ricened into mutual affection and they became engaged. Capt. Irving's family opposed the match very strongly till he was on the eve of leaving with his corps for the scene of the Riel rebellion, when he reconciled his people to the proposed union. Some time after Capt. Irving's return from the rebellion he was married to Miss Walls. The marriage took place two years ago last September. They lived very happily together in a house in the West End, which Mr. Ingham furnished very elegantly for them, for a year, during which time a child was born.

Early last summer the young couple made a move that proved fatal to their happiness. A summer residence was rented at Niagara, not far from Niagara Falls. There Mrs. Irving spent most of the summer with a nurse, who looked after the child, while the mother entertained young men from Toronto and Buffalo, Mr. Irving's businesse detained him a good deal in Toronto, and he was seldom with his wife was conducting herself properly. He set a private detective to watch her, and was soon in possession of information not calculated to weaken his doubts.

A few weeks ago a story of a husband's search for his wife appeared in a Rochester newspaper. A well-dressed young man went to a hotel in Rochester and registered as Mr. Russell from Toronto. He sent up his card to a young couple whose names appeared on the hotel register, with a request to see them in the hotel parior. The young couple was Mrs. Irving and some young city

### TWO ANTI-POVERTY MEETINGS.

Dr. McGlynn and Ex-Judge Maguire Address

One and Louis Post the Other. The most attractive page in the Journal of the Anti-Poverty Society, distributed last night to three thousand people in the Academy of Music, contained a black and striking advertisement of THE SUN. This was the first thing the Labor party's candidate for Supreme Court Judge and Miss Munier's sweet-voiced young women noted when the lights flashed up and they marched out on the stage. The advertisement was on the back of the Journal and the programme of the meeting on the inside, so that when, with a noise life a mighty fail of autumn leaves, all the people opened their programmes, the folks on the stage had another splendid view of the ebon glow of the adaertisement just below 8,000 pairs of eyes.

Mr. Thomas opened the meeting with a

speech eulogistic of Dr. McGlynn. Then the pretty young women and their energetic and pleasant little leader sang to the tune of "Wearing of the Green" a labor party song called "McGlynn and Henry George."

Ex-Judge Maguire of San Francisco told about his speech making down through the State, and predicted a big yote for the George party. When he referred to Bishop Mc Quade of Rochester a part of the 3,000 persons hooted. He said that if the labor ticket was not successful this year it would be some other year.

Dr. McGlynn's speech was largely of a political nature. He advocated the ownership of railroads by the general, State, and city Governments, and said that the United Labor party proposed, out of the fund derived from the appropriation of the rental value of the land, to build, in the place of the slow rapid transit elevated roads, that destroyed the speech eulogistic of Dr. McGlynn. Then the

eriments, and said that the United Labor party proposed, out of the fund derived from the appropriation of the rental value of the land, to build, in the place of the slow rapid transit elevated roads, that destroyed the beauty of our avenues and shut out needed sunshine, viaduct railways of four tracks on the east and west sides. The elevated structures would be purchased and destroyed. He declared that a prominent capitalist had told him that the advocacy of this measure would give the United Labor party 20,000 votes.

The Australian system of voting furnished the Doctor with reminiscences of the election last year. He said he believed George was lawfully elected. He said he recently met a man high in the councils of the Domocratic party, one of the conspicuous members of the State Committee, whose name, the Doctor said, would be recognized promptly by the audience if he chose to mention it.

The Doctor said he told this man that a George watcher at an election district had insisted on seeing the ballots recounted, and had discovered lifteen George votes in the Hewitt pile. The Doctor said to the prominent Democrat that this "mistake" might have been made in 812 districts, and George thus cheated out of his rights. The distinguished Democrat, the Doctor said, said it might have been done that way—in fact, it was money in the Democrats' pockets to pay the inspectors instead of buying the voters.

The Democrat added that Mayor Hewitt was not really elected, but that he was put in at Police Headquarters. The Doctor mentioned the name of Mr. Allan Thorndike Rice as a defender of the Australian system of voting the male auditors gave a lusty cheer.

Anti-Poverty Society, No. 2, met in Miner's Eighth Avenue Theatre. Louis F. Post, United Labor party candidate for District-Attorney, was the principal speaker. At a quarter to 9 o'clock there were perhaps one hundred persons in the theatre, and Chairman Conkling in opening the meeting said he thought there must be a mistake somewhere, Others dropped out, There was ben

# BURGLAR HEDDEN'S WOUND.

He Got a Charge of Bird Shot in his Back from Mr. Lester's Gun.

New Brunswick, Oct. 30 .- The burgiar who was shot by John Lester last night says his name is William Hedden, and that he is a nephew of a wealthy farmer named Alfred Snook, who lives near Princeton. He said he came to New Brunswick with his uncle and aunt yesterday afternoon, and after leaving them he got so drunk that he does not rememper anything about the burglary. He had as

ber anything about the burglary. He had as a pal, he says, a man who has been a burglar for fourteen years. When he was captured he was in his stocking feet. The house he entered was the residence of Theodore Lester in Bartiett street.

Mr. Lester woke on Saturday night and saw a strange man entering the window of his bedroom. He called to his son John to get a a gun. The stranger jumped out of the window to the ground, 16 feet below. The Lesters followed and ordered him to halt. Hedden jumped over a fence and ran. John Lester first one shot in the air and the next one at the fugility. The charge of bird shot struck him in the back. He ran 250 yards before he was captured. The Doctor found a wound 3 inches in diameter, and thinks some of the shot entered the man's lungs. The wound may prove fatal. Hedden complains to-day of a pain about his heart.

ALBANY. Oct. 30 .- Early this morning a most disastrous fire occurred in the northern part of the city, which, but for the heroic efforts of the firemen, would have laid in ashes a large territory. As it was, Larrabee's large steam bakery, on North Pearl street and Liv-ingstone avenue, one of the most extensive and widely known in the State, was totally con-sumed, and a number of residences destroyed. Larrabee & Co.'s loss is about \$175,000 (insured for \$130,000), and the individual losses will bring the total up to fully \$200,000.

COLLEGE CHRISTIAN UNION.

MR. DEPEW AND CAPT. STAGG OF TALE ADDRESS A MEETING OF STUDENTS.

Young College Men Urgo Their Fellows to Join the Seciety for the Spread and Up-holding of Christianity Among Students, Chauncey M. Depew addressed an audience of college students at Dockstader's theatre last night. The meeting had been arranged for a discussion of the proposed College Christian Union. Presumably, all the young men present were there from an interest in the cause, but the fact that Capt, Stagg, Yale's most famous pitcher, was to appear in the new role of exhorter, certainly did not tend to diminish the size of the attendance. The meeting was held under the direction of the several local colleges. But Mr. Depew of Yale presided, and all of the speakers came from the same college.

When Mr. Depew stepped on the stage the house was well filled with young men, dressed in the height of fashion. Dr. Scudder opened house was well filled with young men, dressed in the height of fashion. Dr. Scudder opened the meeting with prayer, and Mr. Depow then addressed the young men. He expressed his hearty sympathy with the movement to organize a College Christian Union, and declared that the idea that a college man could not be a religious man and at the same time a popular man, was far from the truth. The proposed organization would correct these false notions of manhood and develop a correct idea of true manlineas. He said that he never knew a man who kept his Bible about him who went to the bad.

"And now permit me, who represents the entire post graduate department of Yale," said Mr. Depew, "to introduce to you the representatives of the undergraduate departments."

These young men, thus favorably introduced, were: W. H. Corbin, '80, centre rush of the Yale footfall team; H. L. Simpson, '88, who took the junior exhibition prize: G. E. Richards of the Sheffield Scientific School, '88, a member of the College Giec Club, and A. A. Stagg, '88, Yale's famous pitcher.

They made short and vigorous appeals to the manliness and earnestness of college men. Stagg said that he had often stood before thousands, and never known what it was to finch, but the situation in which he was placed last night, was one for which he had not had the experience to give him nerve and strength, He said that before every important game of bail, he had always prayed for courage to do his duty, and that it had always served him well.

T. G. Frost of the Columbia Law School, '88,

his duty, and that is useful and the columbia of the columbia of the columbia of the columbia in the meeting, announced that the meeting would be continued and representatives of other colleges would hereafter participate. The next meeting will be at Dockstader's on next sunday avaning.

next meeting will be at Dockstader's on next Sunday evening.

Mr. Depew, in closing, expressed his pleasure at being present at the meeting, and in listen-ing to the young gentlemen from Yale. He said that it was no longer necessary for a young man to apologize for being a Christian in college, and he hoped that the union which it was proposed to form would be productive of much good. of much good.

The meeting was closed with the Doxology

Bloody Noses Over a Twenty-five Cent As-

There was a lively fight yesterday afternoon on the steps of Pythagoras Hall after the session of District Assembly 49. Two versions are current of what caused it. Friends of the Executive Board say that a number of brase workers who had forfe : 44 their strike benefits

workers who had forte the retrike benefits by applying to be the back to work, had come up to the hall to ask to have their names put back on the list. The Executive Board retused to put them back.

"Then," said one of this faction, "they called us bad, names out on the stoop, and we licked 'em. There were three or four of 'em and haif a dozen of us."

The other version is that a small meeting of district assembly had been held, at which were only about sixty delegates, nearly all in sympathy with the Executive Board.

At this meeting the action of the Executive Board, in levying an assessment of 25 cents a head on every Knight in 49's jurisdiction, for the support of the striking brass workers, had been ratified.

After the meeting several kicking members had pitched into George W. Dunn. Chairman of the Board, accusing him of personal motives in making this levy, and describing him as a "dude" maintained at a salary of \$21 a week and expenses.

"dude" maintained at a cause, or and expenses.

This Dunn's friends resented, and there was a free fight, in which blood flowed, but only from noese. Master Workman Quinn's friends are hostile to Dunn.

A TALK WITH MR. CHAMBERLAIN. He Says he Does Not Care for the Criticisms

of the Press in America LONDON, Oct. 30 .- Mr. Chamberlain was interviewed on board the Etruria at Openstown to-day. He said he had thoroughly enjoyed the trip from Liverpool, though the weather had been squally and cold. On his arrival in New York, he intends to go direct to Washington, not to Ottawa first, as the Canadian papers have reported. He laughed heartly

Washington, not to Ottawa first, as the Canadian papers have reported. He laughed heartily on hearing the rumor that the Irish Attorney-teneral would accompany him, and said that the Canadian press ought to have known that the Attorney-General's work was cut out for him in Ireland. He attached no importance to the strictures which certain Canadian and American newspapers had thought fit to pass upon him. He added:

"I shall enter upon my duties unaffected in the slightest degree by any outside heatile criticism. I do not intend to return to England directly my labors are finished. Not having been in America before, I am awfully anxious to see the country and its institutions. It is also my purpose to visit Canada. It is, therefore, unlikely that I shall return until shortly before the assembling of Parliament."

On being questioned regarding home rule he said he had ceased to be a politician for a couple of months. He had, however, no heaitation in saying that those who were sanguine of soon seeing a Parliament in Dublin would have to wait much longer, than they expected. "I will go a step further," he continued, "and say that I am inclined to think that if a great and generous scheme of local government were granted to Ireland the feeling which is represented as being so intonse, especially in the south, in favor of a separate Parliament would gradually die away. I think that much of it is mere sentiment. Previous to the passing of the Disestablishment bill religious feeling between the Protestants and Catholics ran very high, but now it has almost disappeared. I firmly believe that it is not beyond the reach of statemanship to make Ireland peaceable and contented with a full measure of local government."

THE IRISH AND COERCION.

Mr. O'Brien Tells the Tenants to Silck to the Plan of Campaign. DUBLIN, Oct. 30 .- Four hundred farmers

on the Marquis of Waterford's estate at Carrick-on-Suir have adopted the Plan of Campaign. A meeting was held at Woodford to-day rick-on-Suir have adopted the Plan of Campaign. A meeting was held at Woodford to-day to denounce the action of the police. A similar meeting was interfered with.

At Kanturk to-day Mr. O'Brien eluded the police and addressed an immense crowd of people, some of whom were mounted. He said this was probably his last day of liberty for some time, and he was proud to spend it there. He ridiculed Mr. Balfour's idea of repressing the agitation by confining the Irish members of the House of Commons. "These members," he said. "are the outposts of an army of 20,000,000 of the Irish race. If this is a conspirace, it is a conspiracy, it is a conspiracy, it is a conspiracy with every element to make national and great a cause that is unconquerable."

He added that tenants who had adopted the plan of campaign were sure of a decent roof over their heads this winter and a comforting Christmas dinner, which was more than many an out-at-the-sibow rackrenter expected. Wherever tenants had the manifices to use the plan of campaign and the discipline to stick to it it protected their homes, striking God's fear into the landlords hearts. Of 10,-000 persons systed during the past year only 140 had adopted the plan of campaign. The advantages of the plan were thus proved, and it would be organized on such a scale this winter as would reward the tenants for their efforts.

Storm in Great Britain.

LONDON, Oct. 30 .- A terrific gale raged in the south of England on Saturday night. Many the south of England on Saturday night. Many buildings were unprofed and there were numerous shipping casualties in the Channel. A boat with a party of twelve persons which left Woymouth for a night's trawling was capsized, and ten of the party were drowned. A sloop was wrecked off Dunkirk and four men were drowned.

Lord Lytten Goes to Paris.

LONDON, Oct. 30 .- It is officially announced that the Earl of Lytton has been appointed to succeed Lord Lyons as British Ambassador at Paris. The Queen will bestow an earldom on Lord Lyons on his retirement from diplomatic life.

London, Oct. 30 .- The Moscow Gazette de-

mands a neutrality agreement touching Gib-raltar similar to the Suez Canal agreement. The paper says it believes that if all the pow-ers interested should insist on such an ar-rangement England would yield.